THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1792. [No. 1567.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

From the American Daily Advertiser, of March 30.

A MODEST HINT TO THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE exertions made by the Legislatures of several of the United States, to unlock the doors of the Federal Senate, naturally suggest the question—"*What advantage will result from the measure, if carried.*"

The galleries of the other House are open to few persons at the seat of government; but are inaccessible to those at a distance, whose information (except when the members have leisure to write to them) merely depends on hearsay reports, or imperfect publications of two or three short hand writers, without responsibility. During the present session, we have sometimes seen the debates published by one man only, whose statements, whether true or false, were implicitly copied at other times, on questions of the highest importance, no debate has been published at all.

This is paying a sorry compliment to the House, for keeping their doors open: and if no better use be made of the indulgence, the citizens of America deserve to have it, and to see them as closely shut as those of the Senate.

But the representatives of the people aim not at secrecy: they have done *almost* as much, as the National Assembly of France, for the accommodation of the short hand writers: and their chief inducement to retain the privilege of *franking*, was to make the people acquainted with their proceedings, of which (by their own confession) even the imperfect newspaper sketches have produced very *happy effects*. Still happier would, no doubt have resulted from a full, accurate publication of their debates at large, and it must be of high importance to the present and future generations, that some digested national measures be adopted, to perpetuate the advantages, of which the accessibility of their galleries may be productive, if judiciously improved, by collecting into one focus all the rays of wisdom that illumine the legislators of the present day, to light up a beacon for the guidance of *their successors*, in steering their dangerous course amidst the rocks and quicksands of legislation.

Should any man now produce an authentic copy of the *Debates of the old Congress*, from their first meeting, the year 1789, and offer it for sale to the people of America, would any price be deemed too high for the purchase of so valuable a treasure?—In a few years more, the debates of the present time will be almost as completely *lost and forgotten*, as those of the old Congress, unless care be taken to ensure their preservation, and guarantee their authenticity.

But experience has proved, that to publish them entire is a task too arduous for an individual. And as to *abridging*—how difficult to give a perfect sketch of a masterly oration! If a short hand writer wants either practice, leisure, or encouragement, he must abridge the speeches as Procrustes did his guests, by cutting off the limbs, or as the Virginians do their dollars, by cutting them into halves and quarters, and giving the useless fragments, in lieu of small but complete pieces, in which we might still find a perfect resemblance of the larger ones.

Unsatisfactory and *inaccurate* as these sketches must be, they are moreover, *precarious* and uncertain.—To nothing of death or sickness, the short hand writer, like another Sisyphus, has singly to struggle with an inequal weight, will probably find his strength exhausted, as the debates crowd upon him; and will be more likely to abandon the hopeless toils, at the very moment when they are most interesting, and when the loss will be most severely felt.

Or succeeded at all, he is perhaps succeeded by some one who *blunders* on for a session or two, and then, like his predecessor, resigns his pen to another of the same description: and thus, as long as the debates lie entirely at the mercy of volunteer individuals, the people of America may be obliged to depend on a succession of novices, for all the information they receive of the measures of government, or perhaps to see the publication totally stopped, and to remain as much in the dark as if the doors were shut.

But the present mode of publishing the debates is exposed to a still greater evil—*undue influence!* I do not say that the evil now does, or ever will exist, whilst Congress retains its present purity. But let me ask—has the Almighty pledged himself to distinguish America with such peculiar favour, that the Federal Senate shall forever continue inaccessible to corruption? Has he promised, that whenever a man, subject to the common frailties of humanity, presents himself as a candidate for a seat, the fiery ordeal of *electioneering* will completely melt away and consume all the alloy of pride and folly, and leave him nought but pure fortitude to carry into Congress.

Were the millennium soon to commence, we might rest secure. But the present Congress themselves have already sounded the alarm: they have told us, that, by an increase in the representation, the avenues of the House will be widened for the admission of improper characters. And if, at the next election, even one unprincipled individual clambers into Congress, he alone can by means of paper complaints of misrepresentation, so persecute the short hand writers, as either to silence them altogether, or to make them glad, for peace sake, to submit their manuscript to his inspection, to receive from his hands whatever he thinks proper to write, whether he has spoken it or not, and to commit it to the press, without examination, thus becoming as mere machines, as the very letter-boxes, that stand at the Printers' windows, ready to receive whatever any man chooses to thrust into them.—Or should they prove refractive, and refuse compliance, he may prosecute them for pretended Libels and Defamation, and prove that it is a breach of Privilege, or perhaps High Treason, to publish any debate at all!!!

But suppose, instead of one corrupt individual, a corrupt party should thus subjugate the short hand writers, the publication of the debates must, under their controul, become a mere "Nose of wax," which they may wring and twist to their own purposes, like the old French Gazette, of which the Monarch dictated every syllable, giving his subjects what information he pleased, and when he pleased keeping them totally in the dark. They will thus have an opportunity of saying and unsaying at pleasure, of mis-quoting and distorting the arguments of their opponents, whose speeches are either totally omitted, or sketchified secundum artem, and pared down to a mere core, of giving what complexion they please to whole and entire debates, of straining and misinterpreting the sacred text of the constitution itself, and thus converting the pens of the short-hand writers into so many daggers, with which they may stab and assassinate the liberties of America.

Were there no other mode of preventing the baneful effects of such a dangerous controul over the liberty of the press, it would be wise in the State Legislatures, instead of labouring to unlock the doors of the Senate, rather to aim at locking up those of the House of Representatives, whilst that body is yet pure and uncontaminated, and breaking the key, lest they should ever be opened again. But the National Assembly of France have furnished us with the successful example of a less suspicious plan, that will obviate all the evils, to which the publication of debates is at present exposed in America, and that is a confederation of short hand writers.

Such a confederation, however, cannot be effectually formed, except by legislative authority. But, strongly as Congress are convinced of the utility of the measure, motives of delicacy are alone sufficient to prevent any active interference on their part. In permitting the short hand writers to choose the most convenient stations on the floor of the House, they have perhaps done as much, as could with propriety be expected of them. It remains with the State Legislatures to do the rest, and to step forward to the relief of America, who stands eyeing the fair and not forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge, but, like Tantalus unable to taste, unless some intermediate hand be stretched forth, to pluck it before it vanish from her sight.

How easy for the legislature of each state, to appoint a person for the purpose—The joint labors of fifteen short-hand writers cannot fail to do ample justice to the most interesting debates:—there will then be no complaints of misrepresentation—no danger of interruption—uninfluenced by smiles or frowns, these men will boldly publish the truth—attest it under their hands—and, thus authenticated, stamp it with the seal of immortality.

Nor will any difficulty arise from the present scarcity of short hand writers—Men of talents and integrity abound in every state of the Union: and if, within any reasonable time, even three or four States appoint men of this description,—though now unacquainted with short hand, they may before the next meeting of Congress, acquire sufficient skill in the art, to publish the debates of the ensuing session, if not with unerring accuracy, at least with a degree of correctness hitherto unattained in America—especially if they be careful to adopt the same system of writing,—an uniformity, in that particular, being essentially necessary for men, who are to act in concert, and must frequently consult each others notes.

Their publications may be forwarded by every post, to every member of the state legislatures in the Union, and by them soon communicated to their constituents: and thus the wisdom of our Representatives, no longer eclipsed by short hand misrepresentation, will dart its rays to the remotest bounds of America, dispelling every where the clouds of discontent and error, enlightening the great body of the people with political knowledge, and warming every bosom with federal affection, and confidence in the general government.

"*These* things *ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.*"

ABOVE BOARD.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1792.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *March* 12.

A MESSAGE from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, who laid before the house a statement of an account in conformity to the act, providing the means of intercourse, between the United States and foreign nations.

[*The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, the attention of the House was principally taken up on the Georgia contested Election, when it was finally determined that General Wayne was not duly elected. On the 21st, a resolution for admitting General Jackson to a seat, was taken up, and after some debate it was determined in the negative, by the Speaker's casting vote.*]

FRIDAY, *March* 16.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

The report of a select committee to which was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of certain loan officers, was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

The house took into consideration the report of the committee of conference on the bill to regulate the claims to half pay and invalid pensions, and agreed to said report, in consequence of which the bill is passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the representation bill were read, and laid on the table. The principal amendments are an increase of the representation to 120 members; and assigning additional members to those States which have the largest fractional numbers on the appointment of one Representative to every 30 thousand persons, and expunging the section which provides for a second enumeration.

The report of the select committee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, was taken into consideration; after considerable debate, the house without taking a vote, adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *March* 17.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the petition of the trustees of Wilmington college, and a report from the attorney general, on the petition of A. Jackson, which were read and ordered to lie on the table—as also another from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution, passed the eighth instant, directing him to report to the house the *ways and means*, by which, in his opinion, the additional sums necessary for the publick service, ought to be raised.

A motion, laid on the table by Mr. Williamson, on the sixth instant, being called up and agreed to, a committee was pursuant thereto appointed, to bring in a bill to amend the impost law, so far as to permit the landing of salt at certain warehouses belonging to the fisheries, and to provide for an allowance of a drawback of the duties on the salt used on provisions exported.

The house then took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the Senate to the representation bill.

The first amendment, by which the Senate propose, without any fixed ratio, applicable to the respective number of inhabitants in each of the several states, to increase the representation from 112 members (the number settled by the house, at the ratio of one for every thirty thousand) to 120, by the addition of one member to each of the following states, viz. Newhampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Delaware, Northcarolina, and Southcarolina; was productive of a warm debate, in which a dissolution of the government was talked of as an event in no very distant perspective, in case the house should, in compliance with the views of the senate, adopt a mode of apportionment, so arbitary, and so directly tending to destroy the individuality of the states, and to swallow them all up in a general consolidation.

The question being finally taken on concurring with the senate, passed in the negative—yeas 30; nays 31.

The other amendments being also agreed to—Mr. W. Smith, moved for the appointment of a committee, to confer with such committee as the senate might appoint, to consider said amendments. The motion being agreed to Messrs. Madison, Findley, Baldwin, Hillhouse and W. Smith, were appointed for that purpose.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1792. [No. 1567.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

rom the American Daily Advertiſer, *of March* 30.

A MODEST HINT TO THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE exertions made by the Legiſlatures of ſeveral of the United States, to unlock the doors of the Federal Senate, naturally ſuggeſt the queſtion—"*What advantage will reſult from the meaſure, if carried.*"

The galleries of the other Houſe are open to w perſons at the ſeat of government; but are inac ible to thoſe at a diſtance, whoſe information (ex- when the members have leiſure to write to them) rely depends on hearſay reports, or imperfect pubtions of two or three ſhort hand writers, without reſponſibility. During the preſent ſeſſion, we have ſomeea ſeen the debates publiſhed by one man only, whoſe ments, whether true or falſe, were implicitly copied other times, on queſtions of the higheſt importance, debate has been publiſhed at all.

This is paying a ſorry compliment to the Houſe, for ping their doors open: and if no better uſe be made he indulgence, the citizens of America deſerve to it, and to ſee them as cloſely ſhut as thoſe of the ate.

But the repreſentatives of the people aim not at ſtly: they have done *almoſt* as much, as the National mbly of France, for the accommodation of the t hand writers: and their chief inducement to retain privilege of *franking*, was to make the people acinted with their proceedings, of which (by their confeſſion) even the imperfect newſpaper ſketches produced very *happy effects*. Still happier would, doubt have reſulted from a full, accurate publication heir debates at large, and it muſt be of high imtance to the preſent and future generations, that ſome ited national meaſures be adopted, to perpetuate the ntages, of which the acceſſibility of their galleries be productive, if judiciouſly improved, by collectinto one focus all the rays of wiſdom that illumithe legiſlators of the preſent day, to light up a beafor the guidance of *their ſucceſſors*, in ſteering their gerous courſe amidſt the rocks and quickſands of lation.

Could any man now produce an authentic copy of *Debates of the old Congreſs*, from their firſt meeting, e year 1789, and offer it for ſale to the people of erica, would any price be deemed too high for the haſe of ſo valuable a treaſure?—In a few years e, the debates of the preſent time will be almoſt as pletely *loſt and forgotten*, as thoſe of the old Con, unleſs care be taken to enſure their preſervation, guarantee their authenticity.

t experience has proved, that to publiſh them enis a taſk too arduous for an individual. And as to ing—how difficult to give a perfect ſketch of a rly oration! If a ſhort hand writer wants either ies, leiſure, or encouragement, he muſt abridge the hes as Procruſtes did his gueſts, by cutting off limbs, or as the Virginians do their dollars, by king them into halves and quarters, and giving the leſs fragments, in lieu of ſmall but complete s, in which we might ſtill find a perfect reſemce of the larger ones.

ſatisfactory and *inaccurate* as theſe ſketches muſt hey are moreover, *precarious* and uncertain.—To nothing of death or ſickneſs, the ſhort hand writer, like another Siſyphus, has ſingly to ſtruggle with nequal weight, will probably find his ſtrength exed, as the debates crowd upon him; and will be likely to abandon the hopeleſs toils, at the very ent when they are moſt intereſting, and when the will be moſt ſeverely felt.

ſucceeded at all, he is perhaps ſucceeded by ſome e who *blunders* on for a ſeſſion or two, and then, his predeceſſor, reſigns his pen to another of the deſcription: and thus, as long as the debates lie y at the mercy of volunteer individuals, the e of America may be obliged to depend on a ſucn of novices, for all the information they receive e meaſures of government, or perhaps to ſee the cation totally ſtopped, and to remain as much in ark as if the doors were ſhut.

t the preſent mode of publiſhing the debates is ex- to a ſtill greater evil—*undue influence!* I do not that the evil now does, or ever will exiſt, whilſt reſs retains its preſent purity. But let me aſk—he Almighty pledged himſelf to diſtinguiſh ica with ſuch peculiar favour, that the Federal ſhall forever continue inacceſſible to corruption? e promiſed, that whenever a man, ſubject to the on frailties of humanity, preſents himſelf as date for a ſeat, the fiery ordeal of *electioneering* , completely melt away and conſume all the alloy e and folly, and leave him nought but pure ſterirtue to carry into Congreſs.

Were the millennium ſoon to commence, we might reſt ſecure. But the preſent Congreſs themſelves have already ſounded the alarm: they have told us, that, by an encreaſe in the repreſentation, the avenues of the Houſe will be widened for the admiſſion of improper characters. And if, at the next election, even one unprincipled individual clambers into Congreſs, he alone can by news paper complaints of miſrepreſentation, ſo perſecute the ſhort hand writers, as either to ſilence them altogether, or to make them glad, for peace ſake, to ſubmit their manuſcript to his inſpection, to receive from his hands whatever he thinks proper to write, whether he has ſpoken it or not, and to commit it to the preſs, without examination, thus becoming as mere machines, as the very letter-boxes, that ſtand at the Printers' windows, ready to receive whatever any man chooſes to thruſt into them.—Or ſhould they prove reſtive, and refuſe compliance, he may proſecute them for pretended Libels and Defamation, and prove that it is a breach of Privilege, or perhaps High Treaſon, to publiſh any debate at all!!!

But ſuppoſe, inſtead of one corrupt individual, a corrupt party ſhould thus ſubjugate the ſhort hand writers, the publication of the debates muſt, under their controul, become a mere "Noſe of wax," which they may wring and twiſt to their own purpoſes, like the old French Gazette, of which the Monarch dictated every ſyllable, giving his ſubjects what information he pleaſed, and when he pleaſed keeping them totally in the dark. They will thus have an opportunity of ſaying and unſaying at pleaſure, of miſ-quoting and diſtorting the arguments of their opponents, whoſe ſpeeches are either totally omitted, or ſketchified ſecundum artem, and pared down to a mere core, of giving what complexion they pleaſe to whole and entire debates, of ſtraining and miſinterpreting the ſacred text of the conſtitution itſelf, and thus converting the pens of the ſhort-hand writers into ſo many daggers, with which they may ſtab and aſſaſſinate the liberties of America.

Were there no other mode of preventing the baneful effects of ſuch a dangerous controul over the liberty of the preſs, it would be wiſe in the State Legiſlatures, inſtead of labouring to unlock the doors of the Senate, rather to aim at locking up thoſe of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, whilſt that body is yet pure and uncontaminated, and breaking the key, leſt they ſhould ever be opened again. But the National Aſſembly of France have furniſhed us with the ſucceſsful example of a leſs ſuſpicious plan, that will obviate all the evils, to which the publication of debates is at preſent expoſed in America, and that is a confederation of ſhort hand writers.

Such a confederation, however, cannot be effectually formed, except by legiſlative authority. But, ſtrongly as Congreſs are convinced of the utility of the meaſure, motives of delicacy are alone ſufficient to prevent any active interference on their part. In permitting the ſhort hand writers to chooſe the moſt convenient ſtations on the floor of the Houſe, they have perhaps done as much, as could with propriety be expected of them. It remains with the State Legiſlatures to do the reſt, and to ſtep forward to the relief of America, who ſtands eyeing the fair and not forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge, but, like Tantalus unable to taſte, unleſs ſome intermediate hand be ſtretched forth, to pluck it before it vaniſh from her ſight.

How eaſy for the legiſlature of each ſtate, to appoint a perſon for the purpoſe—The joint labors of fifteen ſhort-hand writers cannot fail to do ample juſtice to the moſt intereſting debates:—there will then be no complaints of miſrepreſentation—no danger of interruption—uninfluenced by ſmiles or frowns, theſe men will boldly publiſh the truth—atteſt it under their hands—and, thus authenticated, ſtamp it with the ſeal of immortality.

Nor will any difficulty ariſe from the preſent ſcarcity of ſhort hand writers—Men of talents and integrity abound in every ſtate of the Union: and if, within any reaſonable time, even three or four States appoint men of this deſcription,—though now unacquainted with ſhort hand, they may before the next meeting of Congreſs, acquire ſufficient ſkill in the art, to publiſh the debates of the enſuing ſeſſion, if not with unerring accuracy, at leaſt with a degree of correctneſs hitherto unattained in America—eſpecially if they be careful to adopt the ſame ſyſtem of writing,—an uniformity, in that particular, being eſſentially neceſſary for men, who are to act in concert, and muſt frequently conſult each others notes.

Their publications may be forwarded by every poſt, to every member of the ſtate legiſlatures in the Union, and by them ſoon communicated to their conſtituents: and thus the wiſdom of our Repreſentatives, no longer eclipſed by ſhort hand miſrepreſentation, will dart its rays to the remoteſt bounds of America, diſpelling every where the clouds of diſcontent and ſe louſy, enligtening the great body of the people with political knowledge, and warming every boſom with federal affection, and confidence in the general government.

"*Theſe* things *ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.*"

ABOVE BOARD.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1792.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *March* 12.

A MESSAGE from the Preſident of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, who laid before the houſe a ſtatement of an account in conformity to the act, providing the means of intercourſe, between the United States and foreign nations.

[*The* 12*th*, 13*th*, 14*th and* 15*th*, *the attention of the Houſe was principally taken up on the Georgia conteſted Election, when it was finally determined that General Wayne was not duly elected. On the* 21*ſt*, *a reſolution for admitting General Jackſon to a ſeat, was taken up, and after ſome debate it was determined in the negative, by the Speaker's caſting vote.*]

FRIDAY, *March* 16.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

The report of a ſelect committee to which was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of certain loan officers, was read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

The houſe took into conſideration the report of the committee of conference on the bill to regulate the claims to half pay and invalid penſions, and agreed to ſaid report, in conſequence of which the bill is paſſed.

The amendments of the Senate to the repreſentation bill were read, and laid on the table. The principal amendments are an increaſe of the repreſentation to 120 members; and aſſigning additional members to thoſe States which have the largeſt fractional numbers on the appointment of one Repreſentative to every 30 thouſand perſons, and expunging the ſection which provides for a ſecond enumeration.

The report of the ſelect committee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of Comfort Sands and others, was taken into conſideration; after conſiderable debate, the houſe, without taking a vote, adjourned until to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *March* 17.

Mr. Speaker laid before the houſe a report from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the petition of the truſtees of Wilmington college, and a report from the attorney general, on the petition of A. Jackſon, which were read and ordered to lie on the table—as alſo another from the Secretary of the Treaſury, in obedience to a reſolution, paſſed the eighth inſtant, directing him to report to the houſe the *ways and means*, by which, in his opinion, the additional ſums neceſſary for the publick ſervice, ought to be raiſed.

A motion, laid on the table by Mr. Williamſon, on the ſixth inſtant, being called up and agreed to, a committee was purſuant thereto appointed, to bring in a bill to amend the impoſt law, ſo far as to permit the landing of ſalt at certain warehouſes belonging to the fiſheries, and to provide for an allowance of a drawback of the duties on the ſalt uſed on proviſions exported.

The houſe then took up for conſideration the amendments propoſed by the Senate to the repreſentation bill.

The firſt amendment, by which the Senate propoſe, without any fixed ratio, applicable to the reſpective number of inhabitants in each of the ſeveral ſtates, to increaſe the repreſentation from 112 members (the number ſettled by the houſe, at the ratio of one for every thirty thouſand) to 120, by the addition of one member to each of the following ſtates, viz. Newhampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Deleware, Northcarolina, and Southcarolina; was productive of a warm debate, in which a diſſolution of the government was talked of as an event in no very diſtant perſpective, in caſe the houſe ſhould, in compliance with the views of the ſenate, adopt a mode of apportionment, ſo arbitary, and ſo directly tending to deſtroy the individuality of the ſtates, and to ſwallow them all up in a general conſolidation.

The queſtion being finally taken on concurring with the ſenate, paſſed in the negative—yeas 30; nays 31.

The other amendments being alſo agreed to—Mr. W. Smith, moved for the appointment of a committee, to confer with ſuch committee as the ſenate might appoint, to conſider ſaid amendments. The motion being agreed to Meſſrs. Madiſon, Findley, Baldwin, Hillhouſe and W. Smith, were appointed for that purpoſe.

...s motion was laid on the table, for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill, to confirm the award of the referees, between the United States and Comfort Sands and others. Adjourned.

MONDAY, *March* 19.

Among a variety of private petitions, which were presented and read, was one from Capt. John M'Pherson, setting forth, that he has discovered an infallible method of ascertaining the longitude to a degree of precision, far beyond Mr. Churchman's pretensions; and requesting that Congress, for the purpose of enabling him to prove his theory by experiments, will send him out, in the character of a gentleman, on a voyage to France, with proper recommendations to their good ally, the king of the French. Ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, notifying the house, that he had this day approved and signed, "An act declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, and to continue for a longer time, an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

TUESDAY, *March* 20.

A bill, received yesterday from the Senate, for the erection of a light-house on Montaugh Point, in the state of New-York, was twice read, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day to-morrow.

A message, from the President of the United States, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, stating a deficiency of officers, in the military establishment, of the rank of brigadier-general, and suggesting the propriety making provision for an increase of the number.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 21.

Several petitions were presented, read, and referred to the Secretaries of the War, and Treasury Departments.

The petition of the merchants of Rhode-Island was referred to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

The message received yesterday from the President respecting a Brigadier-general, was referred to a select committee to report by bill.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

To his Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Western Territory, late Major-General in the armies of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1792.

SIR,

PRESUMING that you are the author of your own eulogium in the performance signed "a Spectator," published in the Federal Gazette of the 4th instant, and that Major Nichols, to whom I have traced it, is only *the granny*; I beg leave to assure you that in *this* your *second assault*, you shall experience as complete a defeat, as I have already given you in *your first*; or, as that you experienced at St. Mary's. I shall prove, even to your own satisfaction, or more properly, to your mortification, that my father, to whom you allude, though you were afraid to speak his name, was neither tired of his allegiance to the United States, or ever swore allegiance to any other government; nor was it ever asked of him: but if he had done so, Sir, wherein would it have rendered him criminal, or censurable? you, Sir, must know little of the Spanish character, if you do not know it to be a respectable one.—That you, sir, ever attempted to counteract my father in his views on the Mississippi, he never before knew; that you had it not within your abilities, or power to counteract him he well knows—He never suspected you of the attempt—he never knew or suspected that you was inimical to him in public, or in private life; for his conscience is void of offence—that he bore you no ill will, nor entertained any resentment against, you, (for he had no cause) there are letters in the hands of the Honorable Samuel Adams, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and in the hands of the Honorable Elias Boudinot, which will fully testify, and I have of his letters on the subject of the defeat, which will make you ashamed of your imputing *revenge* to him; thus armed, my father laughs at you, yet pities you!

When your *Spectatorship* is expired, be pleased to give me notice, and I promise to convince our fellow-citizens that you have *again*, mistaken your abilities. I have already satisfied them, that they are not of a military nature; and that they do not consist in the love of truth. I will now carry the matter farther, and shew what your abilities do consist in. In what single instance have you had abilities to render an effectual service to your country? That you have shared in its honors and treasures, we all know---and we know too that your abilities and misrepresentations to government have involved our country in the present Indian war! Proofs of this shall be published hereafter.

You are pleased to say, Sir, that my publications have been in "*grossly abusive terms*," that "*they are disgraceful performances*," that "*they are dictated by private revenge*," that "*they carry with them their own antidote*"—yet least readers *at a distance* should not be so sagacious as yourself, you have assumed the new character of "*a Spectator*." I acknowledge Sir, that this is a more suitable one, than "*Major General & Commander in Chief*."—But my father---What of him, Mr. Spectator? Why truly he has been very criminal indeed! instead of educating his boy in the spec-ulative principles you were, and which you intimate, would lead to honor and preferment, he has instilled into the mind of his pupil *true republican principles*, neither to court the smiles, nor to fear the frowns of the great!—This sir, in your mind, is criminal indeed!—and my father pleads guilty—But you say sir—he has assisted me in my defence! This is really criminal Mr. Spectator! in your mind I mean; but not in the mind of any man of honour;—for I have been arbitrarily attacked by the hand of power.—If I have offended in politeness of expression in any of my publications, be pleased to point out the words, and I will ask your pardon; - for I should lament my undertaking, were I to put myself on a level in this respect with the *Spectator*.

On looking over your performance again, I observe but one truth in it, viz. "All concurred in declaring his (General St Clair's) conduct, both before, and during the action, to be unimpeachable." This, sir, is a truth, and I give you credit for it. That your "*venerable head, silver'd o'er with age*," as you say it is, should justify your attempt to assassinate the well earned characters of the dead, is a new discovery! "That your respectability for those endowments which enter into the composition of *the distinguished Scholar*, and the accomplished Gentleman." should render it the duty of every citizen to discountenance the audacious impertinance of a *boy*, who dare to detect your misconduct, was never heard or thought of, until *your Spectatorship* has been pleased *to dictate* it to your fellow citizens!

If business does not multiply on my hands, I mean to bring to the public view your mal-administration as a civil governor, and more especially in your having, by virtue of your military authority, insulted the laws of your country, by making *Captain Trueman* with a party of soldiers, set fire to the habitation of a citizen, in which the laws of the Western Territory, but for your military power, would have protected him; you then banished him the country without any civil process; and you resisted the civil process against Captain Trueman for this felony; so that the injured party is still without redress. You will not deny this truth; and your saying, or proving, that this man deserved greater punishment than you inflicted, will not justify *that* you did inflict, when the civil law was every way competent to the most prompt and exemplary cognizance of his crime.———Fortunately for the inhabitants of the Western Territory, *all the necessary official proofs* of *your* having committed this felony, are at this moment here, ready to be delivered up to Congress, should they be demanded for your impeachment.

These are too among the numerous instances of your *abilities*, and love of tyrannic sway—Yet "*your venerable head silver'd o'er with age*," and *your respectability for those endowments, which enter into the composition of the distinguished Scholar and the accomplished Gentleman*, must I suppose, protect you!—But Sir, a virtuous administration will not protect you; for I mean, this, as an official information against you; and as subject matter for the inquiry of the committee lately appointed to inquire into your conduct, if they shall think proper—for there are now hosts of witnesses in this city; to them, therefore, the *audacious boy* consigns you over, and, until a further opportunity, remains, Sir.

Your humble servant,
JOHN MORGAN, Ensign,
1st U. S. Regiment.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1792.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE scurrilous publication in the Federal Gazette of this day, addressed to me under the signature of John Morgan, Ensign in the first U. S. Regiment, merits no attention, and will meet with none from me; but I think proper to declare, that the papers signed a spectator were not written by me—that I do not know the author—nor ever saw or heard of them until I met with them in the Federal Gazette.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

PARIS, January 24.

IT is remarkable that the French peasantry are much better clad of late than heretofore. This change may be variously accounted for:

1. The Peasants are a class of people who have gained most by the revolution, the legislature being now more engaged in promoting the happiness of the Peasantry, than any other denomination of people, the soldiery excepted.

2. The fear of being over-taxed no longer prevents them from dressing according to their real abilities—under the old government, which was in fact worse than the Turkish, they found it necessary to conceal their hard earned pittance of treasure with as much care as if it had been stolen.

3. Freemen will naturally habit themselves with more neatness than slaves.

The celebrated Diderot, when in Russia, expressed his surprize to the Empress, that her subjects in general were so miserably ragged and ill clad—The Empress answered the philosopher thus—*Why would you have these wretches to pay any regard to a body which does not belong to them?*

DISCOURSE.

Delivered by M. de NARBONE, Minister of War on presenting M. M. LUCKNER and Rochambeau with the Batons of Marechals of France.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The King has appointed you Marechals of France. The National Assembly, in passing a Decree on this subject, has added to this nomination a new glory which no General could ever have been acquainted with before the reign of Liberty.

"The King, Gentlemen, has not followed that pusillanimous policy, which endeavours to excite emulation by the hope of recompence; he knew that gratitude in the bosoms of such men as you, was a more powerful motive than ambition; and recollecting past services, in appointing you to the command, he has already anticipated your victories.

"You M. de ROCHAMBEAU, who have so courageously combated for the liberty of one part of the world, know how much that sentiment multiplies the strength and the means of a People; you know, that in the history of modern times, no war has ever been undertaken by the general consent of the People, without being successful, and that all the efforts of art and of genius have been always repelled by the perseverance of the spirit of Liberty alone. You are conscious of this, Sir; you who possess so many titles, to the esteem of the French, all the resources of whose courage are about to be confided to your talents.

"And you, M. Luckner, whom we were formerly acquainted with, only by means of our defeats; you have adopted ours for your country; and in depriving our enemies of one of their first defenders, you give us a guarrantee of your attachment: the choice which you have made of France in preference to any other country in Europe, is the depository of a glory which will never be lessened by Frenchmen."

LONDON, February 8.

The emigrant Princes have published a manifesto, in which they affirm that the Court of Berlin has declared its intentions to assist in restoring the ancient constitution of France.

The house of Lullin, Anbert, and Co. at Geneva are said to have failed to the amount of twenty-four millions of livres. The company had lent vast sums of money to the emigrant Princes, which has in fact been the cause of their bankruptcy.

The Police of Petersburgh, in consequence of instructions from the Court, has not only given orders to but obliged all inn-keepers and proprietors of public hotels, to sign an engagement, to give immediate information against any three or more persons, whom they may overhear conversing on the French constitution; that proper inquires respecting such persons may be made without delay.

The petition of the buckle makers to the Prince of Wales, to request his Royal Highness to discard (and of course by his example to discourage) shoe-strings, brings to our recollection a petition of the perukemakers, to his present Majesty, when he wore his hair, to encourage the art and mystery of peruke-making, by condescending to wear a wig.

Dublin, February 18. Thirty vessels are actually chartered in the southern parts of this kingdom to load with wheat for France, on account of the government of that kingdom; and it is with pleasure we are informed, that the quantity, and a great deal for other parts, will not make any material alteration in the middle price of wheat and flour. Such is the abundance in the kingdom.

A paragraph having appeared in some of the papers charging the Quakers with opposing the late application of the Roman Catholics, in justice to them we think it right to inform the public that their peaceable principles prevent them from intermeddling in political disputes; but that where it has fallen to their lot to have a share in legislation, as under Penn in Pennsylvania, they have considered every man as a citizen, and a professor of Christianity as competent to the office of magistracy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

Lieutenant Turner, who was captured by the Indians in the late engagement under General St. Clair, is, we hear, arrived in town. Being closely pursued in the engagement by two Indians, and seeing death inevitable if he attempted further to fly or resist, he turned about and offered his hand. The Indians not only spared his life, but saved it from the vindictive madness of their companions. After the engagement they thought of conveying him to the scene where the savages were revelling over their spoils; but first, one of them took the precaution of paying a visit to the camp of the victors, and seeing them much intoxicated, took him to the tents of their particular tribe. Thence he was sent to Detroit, where a private English gentleman paid his ransom, released him and took his note for the amount.

He says that about 1500 Indians were in the engagement.

APRIL, 7.

The statue of Dr. Franklin, lately sent for by William Bingham, Esq; and by him presented to the Library Company of Philadelphia, and intended to ornament the principal front of their new building in Fifth-street, is arrived from Italy via New York.

The figure is erect, one arm resting on a pile of books, and the right hand holding a sceptre reversed, as emblem of Franklin's ANTI MONARCHICAL principles—The left hand holds a scroll. The figure is clad in a Roman TOGA, and is admirably wrought out of solid block of pure white marble. The likeness is well preserved.—the head being a copy of the famous Houdon's bust. It is the first piece of sculpture of the first ever seen in America, truly worthy the examination of the connoisseur. The marble is remarkable for its size and its purity, and was brought 200 miles to the neigh-

A motion was laid on the table, for the appointment of a committee, to bring in a bill, to confirm the award of the referees, between the United States and Comfort Sands and others. Adjourned.

MONDAY, *March* 19.

Among a variety of private petitions, which were presented and read, was one from Capt John M'Pherson, setting forth, that he has discovered an infallible method of ascertaining the longitude to a degree of precision, far beyond Mr. Churchman's pretensions; and requesting that Congress, for the purpose of enabling him to prove his theory by experiments, will send him out, in the character of a gentleman, on a voyage to France, with proper recommendations to their good ally, the king of the French. Ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, notifying the house, that he had this day approved and signed, "An act declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, and to continue for a longer time, an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

TUESDAY, *March* 20.

A bill, received yesterday from the Senate, for the erection of a light-house on Montaugh Point, in the state of New-York, was twice read, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day tomorrow.

A message, from the President of the United States, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, stating a deficiency of officers, in the military establishment, of the rank of brigadier-general, and suggesting the propriety making provision for an increase of the number.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 21.

Several petitions were presented, read, and referred to the Secretaries of the War, and Treasury Departments.

The petition of the merchants of Rhode-Island was referred to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

The message received yesterday from the President respecting a Brigadier-general, was referred to a select committee to report by bill.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

To his Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Western Territory, late Major-General in the armies of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1792.

SIR,

PRESUMING that you are the author of your own eulogium in the performance signed "a Spectator," published in the Federal Gazette of the 4th instant, and that Major Nichols, to whom I have traced it, is only *the granny*; I beg leave to assure you that in *this your second assault*, you shall experience as complete a defeat, as I have already given you in *your first*; or, as that you experienced at St. Mary's. I shall prove, even to your own satisfaction, or more properly, to your mortification, that my father, to whom you allude, though you were afraid to speak his name, was neither tired of his allegiance to the United States, or ever swore allegiance to any other government; nor was it ever asked of him: but if he had done so, Sir, wherein would it have rendered him criminal, or censurable? you, Sir, must know little of the Spanish character, if you do not know it to be a respectable one.—That you, sir, ever attempted to counteract my father in his views on the Mississippi, he never before knew; that you had it not within your abilities, or power to counteract him he well knows—He never suspected you of the attempt—he never knew or suspected that you was inimical to him in public, or in private life; for his conscience is void of offence—that he bore you no ill will, nor entertained any resentment against, you, (for he had no cause) there are letters in the hands of the Honorable Samuel Adams, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and in the hands of the Honorable Elias Boudinot, which will fully testify, and I have of his letters on the subject of the defeat, which will make you ashamed of your imputing *revenge* to him; thus armed, my father laughs at you, yet pities you!

When your *Spectatorship* is expired, be pleased to give me notice, and I promise to convince our fellow-citizens that you have *again*, mistaken your abilities. I have already satisfied them, that they are not of a military nature; and that they do not consist in the love of truth. I will now carry the matter farther, and shew what your abilities do consist in. In what single instance have you had abilities to render an effectual service to your country? That you have shared in its honors and treasures, we all know---and we know too that your abilities and misrepresentations to government have involved out country in the present Indian war! Proofs of this shall be published hereafter.

You are pleased to say, Sir, that my publications have been in "*grossly abusive terms*," that "*they are disgraceful performances*," that "*they are dictated by private revenge*," that "*they carry with them their own antidote*"—yet least readers *at a distance* should not be so sagacious as yourself, you have assumed the new character of "*a Spectator*." I acknowledge Sir, that this is a more suitable one, than "*Major General & Commander in Cheif*."—But my father---What of him, Mr. Spectator? Why truly he has been very criminal indeed! instead of educating his boy in the spectatorial principles you were, and which you intimate, would lead to honor and preferment, he has instilled into the mind of his pupil *true republican principles*, neither to court the smiles, nor to fear the frowns of the great!—This sir, in your mind, is criminal indeed!—and my father pleads guilty—But you say sir—he has assisted me in my defence! This is really criminal Mr. Spectator! in your mind I mean; but not in the mind of any man of honour;—for I have been arbitrarily attacked by the hand of power.—If I have offended in politeness of expression in any of my publications, be pleased to point out the words, and I will ask your pardon; for I should lament my undertaking, were I to put myself on a level in this respect with the *Spectator*.

On looking over your performance again, I observe but one truth in it, viz. "All concurred in declaring his (General St Clair's) conduct, both before, and during the action, to be imperchable." This, sir, is a truth, and I give you credit for it. That your "*venerable head, silver'd o'er with age*," as you say it is, should justify your attempt to assassinate the well earned characters of the dead, is a new discovery! "That your respectability for those endowments which enter into the composition of *the distinguished Scholar*, and the accomplished Gentleman." should render it the duty of every citizen to discountenance the audacious impertinance of a *boy*, who dare to detect your misconduct, was never heard or thought of, until *your Spectatorship* has been pleased *to dictate* it to your fellow citizens!

If business does not multiply on my hands, I mean to bring to the public view your mal-administration as a civil governor, and more especially in your having, by virtue of your military authority, insulted the laws of your country, by making *Captain Trueman* with a party of soldiers, set fire to the habitation of a citizen, in which the laws of the Western Territory, but for your military power, would have protected him; you then banished him the country without any civil process; and you resisted the civil process against Captain Trueman for this felony; so that the injured party is still without redress. You will not deny this truth; and your saying, or proving, that this man deserved greater punishment than you inflicted, will not justify *that* you did inflict, when the civil law was every way competent to the most prompt and exemplary cognizance of his crime.———Fortunately for the inhabitants of the Western Territory, *all the necessary official proofs* of *your* having committed this felony, are at this moment here, ready to be delivered up to Congress, should they be demanded for your impeachment.

These are too among the numerous instances of your *abilities*, and love of tyrannic sway—Yet "*your venerable head silver'd o'er with age*," and *your respectability for those endowments, which enter into the composition of the distinguished Scholar and the accomplished Gentleman*, must I suppose, protect you!—But Sir, a virtuous administration will not protect you; for I mean, this, as an official information against you; and as subject matter for the inquiry of the committee lately appointed to inquire into your conduct, if they shall think proper—for there are now hosts of witnesses in this city; to them, therefore, the *audacious boy* consigns you over, and, until a further opportunity, remains, Sir.

Your humble servant,
JOHN MORGAN, Ensign,
1st U. S. Regiment.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1792.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE scurrilous publication in the Federal Gazette of this day, addressed to me under the signature of John Morgan, Ensign in the first U. S. Regiment, merits no attention, and will meet with none from me; but I think proper to declare, that the papers signed a spectator were not written by me—that I do not know the author—nor ever saw or heard of them until I met with them in the Federal Gazette.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

PARIS, January 24.

IT is remarkable that the French peasantry are much better clad of late than heretofore. This change may be variously accounted for:

1. The Peasants are a class of people who have gained most by the revolution, the legislature being now more engaged in promoting the happiness of the Peasantry, than any other denomination of people, the soldiery excepted.

2. The fear of being over-taxed no longer prevents them from dressing according to their real abilities—under the old government, which was in fact worse than the Turkish, they found it necessary to conceal their hard earned pittance of treasure with as much care as if it had been stolen.

3. Freemen will naturally habit themselves with more neatness than slaves.

The celebrated Diderot, when in Russia, expressed his surprize to the Empress, that her subjects in general were so miserably ragged and ill clad—The Empress answered the philosopher thus—*Why would you have these wretches to pay any regard to a body which does not belong to them?*

DISCOURSE.

Delivered by M. de NARBONE, Minister of War on presenting M. M. LECKNER and Rochambeau with the Batons of Marechals of France.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The King has appointed you Marechals France. The National Assembly, in passing a Decree on this subject, has added to this nomination a new glory which no General could ever have been acquainted with before the reign of Liberty.

"The King, Gentlemen, has not followed that pusillanimous policy, which endeavours to excite emulation by the hope of recompence; he knew that gratitude in the bosoms of such men as you, was a more powerful motive than ambition; and recollecting past services, in appointing you to the command, he has already anticipated your victories.

"You M. de ROCHAMBEAU, who have so courageously combated for the liberty of one part of the world, know how much that sentiment multiplies the strength and the means of a People; you know, that in the history of modern times, no war has ever been undertaken by the general consent of the People, without being successful, and that all the efforts of art and of genius have been always repelled by the perseverance of the spirit of Liberty alone. You are conscious of this, Sir; you who possess so many titles, to the esteem of the French, all the resources of whose courage are about to be confided to your talents.

"And you, M. Luckner, whom we were formerly acquainted with, only by means of our defeats: you have adopted ours for your country; and in depriving our enemies of one of their first defenders, you give us a guarrantee of your attachment: the choice which you have made of France in preference to any other country in Europe, is the depository of a glory which will never be lessened by Frenchmen."

LONDON, February 8.

The emigrant Princes have published a manifesto, in which they affirm that the Court of Berlin has declared its intentions to assist in restoring the ancient constitution of France.

The house of Lullin, Anbert, and Co. at Geneva are said to have failed to the amount of twenty-four millions of livres. The company had lent vast sums of money to the emigrant Princes, which has in fact been the cause of their bankruptcy.

The Police of Petersburgh, in consequence of instructions from the Court, has not only given orders to but obliged all inn-keepers and proprietors of public hotels, to sign an engagement, to give immediate information against any three or more persons, whom they may overhear conversing on the French constitution, that proper inquires respecting such persons may be made without delay.

The petition of the buckle makers to the Prince of Wales, to request his Royal Highness to discard (and of course by his example to discourage) shoe-strings brings to our recollection a petition of the perukemakers, to his present Majesty, when he wore his hair, to encourage the art and mystery of peruke-making, by condescending to wear a wig.

Dublin, February 18. Thirty vessels are actually chartered in the southern parts of this kingdom to load with wheat for France, on account of the government of that kingdom; and it is with pleasure we are informed, that the quantity, and a great deal for our parts, will not make any material alteration in the middle price of wheat and flour. Such is the abundance in the kingdom.

A paragraph having appeared in some of the papers charging the Quakers with opposing the late application of the Roman Catholics, in justice to them we think it right to inform the public that their peaceable principles prevent them from intermeddling in political disputes; but that where it has fallen to their lot to have a share in legislation, as under Penn in Pennsylvania, they have considered every man as a citizen, and a professor of Christianity as competent to the office of magistracy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

Lieutenant Turner, who was captured by the Indians in the late engagement under General St. Clair, is, we hear, arrived in town. Being closely pursued in the engagement by two Indians, and seeing death inevitable if he attempted further to fly or resist, he turned about and offered his hand. The Indians not only spared his life, but saved it from the vindictive madness of their companions. After the engagement they thought of conveying him to the scene where the savages were revelling over their spoils; but first, one of them took the precaution of paying a visit to the camp of the victors, and seeing them much intoxicated, took him to the tents of their particular tribe. Thence he was sent to Detroit, where a private English gentleman paid his ransom, released him and took his note for the amount.

He says that about 1500 Indians were in the engagement.

APRIL, 7.

The statue of Dr. Franklin, lately sent for by William Bingham, Esq; and by him presented to the Library Company of Philadelphia, and intended to ornament the principal front of their new building in Fifth street, is arrived from Italy via New York.

The figure is erect, one arm resting on a pile of books, and the right hand holding a sceptre reversed, the emblem of Franklin's ANTI MONARCHICAL principles—The left hand holds a scroll. The figure is clad in the Roman TOGA, and is admirably wrought out of a solid block of pure white marble. The likeness is well preserved.—the head being a copy of the famous Houdon's bust. It is the first piece of sculpture of the kind ever seen in America, truly worthy the examination of the connoisseur. The marble is remarkable for its fine and its purity, and was brought 100 miles to the neig

hood of Rome, where the ſtatue was executed by ninent artiſt.—It is wiſhed by many that the Di- of the Library will give it ſhelter within their hall, rather than expoſe it to the weather. Out as it will be liable to accident, within it may perpetual monument to the memory of the rious founder of the inſtitution, and a memento the generoſity of the liberal donor.

April 11. By the Franklin, arrived laſt Saturday, in days from Port-au-Prince, we hear that a day or before ſhe ſailed, an engagement took place between body of the regular troops, and the mulattoes, not far m Port au-Prince. A body of the regulars were nging their quarters. The mulattoes who had re- ved an intimation of their intention, laid an ambuſ- le, and under cover of a trench fired upon the cavalry the regulars who were foremoſt. The cavalry charg them; drove them from their trenches, killing many. eral men of the regulars were killed and wounded.

Friday laſt arrived in this port the barque Neptune, pt. Earle, from Calcutta, which ſhe left the 25th of vember, at which time Lord Cornwallis had marched m Bangalore, preparatory to the re commencement his operations againſt Seringapatam, the capital of ppoo's dominions.

The fine new ſhip Preſident, built in the ſtate of ode-Iſland, was ſold at Calcutta, in November laſt, 15,000l. ſterling.

The accounts from India by the Neptune, ſtate that ſtilential diſtemper, probably the plague, prevails in ous parts of the country—that Lord Cornwallis has ied Nundydroog by ſtorm; this was a poſt of con- rable ſtrength—that Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital, great diſtreſs for proviſions, owing to a long ught. The Engliſh army is encamped 14 miles Bangalore. A marauding party of Tippoo's ar- had taken about 900 bullocks belonging to the nd army—that Gurrumcondah, a place in poſſeſſion Tippoo's forces, was beſieged by the Nizam's army; of the Engliſh allies: but they met with great op- ition—that a party of Mahrattas had been defeated detachment from Tippoo's forces—that Tippoo recently put to death great numbers of Engliſh native priſoners in a moſt ſavage manner.

n account was received by a paſſenger in the Nep- , of a diſpute between a French and Engliſh frigate conſequence of which, a broadſide was fired into French veſſel, by which a number of men was kill- The Engliſh frigate was the Thames. This fri- had the laſt deſpatches from the Britiſh govern- in India. Lord Cornwallis had not commenced ttack on Seringapatam; and his operations hither- were not conſidered in a very important point of .

NEW-YORK, April 13.

e are juſt informed, that the Preſident by and the advice of the Senate has appointed GENERAL THONY WAYNE Commander in Chief of the ern Army, in the place of General St. Clair, who ſigned that command.

n. St. Clair ſtill holds the place of Governor of Weſtern Territory, but if young Morgan perſe- in bringing forward the charges he mentions to in his poſſeſſion, it is a doubt whether the old al will not alſo be obliged to reſign that Govern- .

is young Morgan has many friends among the rs—he is not deficient in abilities, and his ſpirit is nount to all intimidation, either by court partiali- or private intrigue.

BOSTON, April. 18.

e the mail, we have received accounts from New- of the almoſt total ſtagnation of buſineſs there, to the recent failures in that city—which, and menſe ſums—have taken place within theſe few —Some ſuppoſed to have been worth 100,000*l.* ong the number.—In many points of view this nation muſt be conſidered as extremely melancho- *Confidence* has fled from the Exchange, and bane- *ful ury* taken its place. The effects are to be dread- whatever apparent pleaſure the event may give to deſcriptions of people.

PROVIDENCE, April 21.

the annual Town-Meeting held here on Wed- laſt, the following Gentlemen were choſen to ut this Town in General Aſſembly, viz, Wel- Arnold, Eſqr; Mr. Charles Lippitt, Robert New- iqr; and Mr. Nicholas Eaſton.

NEWPORT, April 23.

a legal Town-Meeting held at Newport, April 9th, the following Perſons were elected Repreſen- to ſet in General Aſſembly:

rge Champlin, Robert N. Auchmuty, Edward ons, John Topham, Daniel Rogers, Eſquires, r. Chriſtopher Fowler.

d Unanimouſly, That the Thanks of the Town en to Francis Brinley and Peleg Clarke, Eſquires, ir paſt Services as the Repreſentatives of this in General Aſſembly.

JONATHAN ALMY, Clerk, pro. Tem.

---

hear that Col. Morgan, of Virginia, General , of Maſſachuſetts, General Wilkinſon, of Ken- and Colonel Willet, of New-York, will be ap- Brigadier-Generals.

the 5th inſtant the Preſident of the United States, d the Bill for the Apportionment of Repreſenta- mong the ſeveral States, with Objections, to the of Repreſentatives, from whence it originated.

Major ZEIGLER, of the 2d U. S. Regiment, we hear, has reſigned.

DIED]—At Charleſtown, Mr. OLIVER HAZARD, in the 83d Year of his Age.

—At South Kingſtown, Mr. NATHAN GARDNER, ſen. in an advanced Age.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE Farmer once more preſents his remarks on the Correſpondent's learned attempts to ingratiate himſelf in the view of the public—juſt to let the gentleman know, that he underſtands both the metal and temper of his tools, and the ground he hath to combat on; it being the ground of truth, without any regard to the rules of grammer, as we farmers are not much acquainted with it.—The Correſpondent aſſerts, that the Farmer appears very ſorry the Correſpondent ſhould ſet forth ſuch an untruth, as he ſays is contained in his aſſertion reſpecting the high price of butchers meat.—The Farmer never mentioned the butchers meat, in reply to what was ſaid, but only that beef and mutton was of more ſubſtance than fiſh; and as to what he had in view I care not, it was what he wrote that was replied to.—and to the known modes of petrifogging, wherein he might think to ſet forth his ſkill in language, I never knew a country farmer to bear that title, it only pertains to half-learned lawyers and town-troublers (they are ſtiled ignorant, in the dictionary, without law or conſcience.)—The Correſpondent ſays—Had he not proclaimed himſelf a Farmer, the judicious obſerver might have ſuppoſed him at work with the cleaver—as though he thought the Farmer was mad—his writing does not ſhow it to plain as Mr. Correſpondent's doth, for he ſnaps and ſnarles at every thing that comes to hand; even at the ghoſt of £. 100,000 of well executed paper whack, which I never trouble myſelf about, for I think it a ſuitable companion for the Correſpondent, for it ſays one thing and means another—And as to his aſſes ears, I never knew or heard of any but what proceeded from the head of an aſs, and he may mount his as high as he pleaſes.

A FARMER.

Portſmouth, April 10, 1792.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport, April 21.

ENTERED.	*from*
Sloop Peggy, Lawton,	Providence
Schooner Charming Sally, Corkran,	Havanna
Sloop Dove, Reed,	Philadelphia
—— Neptune, Collins,	Havanna
—— Betſy, Sheffield,	New-York
Ship Mary, Gardiner,	Turks-Iſland
Sloop Polly, Short,	Stonington
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Good-Intent, Atwater,	Antigua
Schooner Peace and Plenty, Preſtory,	Taunton
Sloop Ranger, Briggs,	Little-Eggharbour
—— Clementina, Weſtcot,	Providence
—— Peggy, Lawton,	New York
—— Induſtry, Wood,	St. Croix
—— Nancy, Allen,	Albany

James Center

Informs the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has received a freſh Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

Plain and ſcented Hair-powder

—hard and ſoft Pomatum of the beſt Kind; Down Puffs and Boxes, Silk Ditto with Bags; white Almond Waſhball ſcented, common Ditto; Cosmeplaſter; Delmehoe's ſmelling Bottles; Eſſence of Lavender and Bergamot in ſmall Vials.

Alſo, Razors in Caſes; ſhaving Boxes; Ivory and Horn Combs of all Kinds; craping and curling Irons; Teeth Bruſhes, Comb and Shaving Ditto; Baley's Patent Shoe blacking; Hair Ribbon of the firſt Quality; Silk Purſes; Hones and Hair Rolers; Shaving Soap and Bears Greaſe.

He has likewiſe on Hand,

Nankeen Waiſtcoat Patterns; Oil Cloth Umbrellas and Oil Caps for Bathing; mens' beſt Beaver Gloves, Bamboo Sticks, and an Aſſortment of faſhionable Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys.

Newport, April 20, 1792.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. JOHN ANDREWS, to the Houſe of Mrs. LILLIBRIDGE, adjoining to Mrs. MILLER, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,	Tamboes,
Low priced Ditto,	Ribbands,
Baizes,	Calamancoes,
Iriſh Linens,	Silk Crape,
Ruſſia Sheeting,	Shawls,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Callicoes and Chintzes,	Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Bed Furniture,	Sundry Haberdaſher Goods,
Black Everlaſting,	Fine Threads,
Shalloons,	Knives and Forks,
Silk Poplins,	&c. &c. &c.

Newport, April 21, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE, LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PEIRCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, in the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

WANTED,

AS a HOUSE-MAID in a ſmall Family, a white Perſon, whoſe Actions (not Words) will recommend her Steadineſs and demonſtrate her Virtue:—Such a One, by applying to the Printer, may hear of a good Place, and receive 3*s.* Caſh, per Week.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 30, 1792

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the firſt Day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Poſt-Roads in

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE-ISLAND.

1. From Boſton to Taunton, once a Week—The Mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.—*Returning*, to leave Taunton on Tueſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive in Boſton by 4 in the Afternoon.

2. From Taunton through Warren and Briſtol to Newport once a Week. The Mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at Newport on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave Newport on Monday by 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

3. From Taunton to New-Bedford, once a Week—The Mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at New-Bedford on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave New-Bedford on Monday by 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

4. Perſons offering Propoſals for carrying theſe Mails (No. 1, 2, 3,) will be pleaſed to ſtate the Terms on which they will carry the Mail from Boſton, through Taunton to Newport—and the Mail from Boſton through Taunton to New-Bedford, and back to Boſton, at the Times abovementioned.

5. From Providence to Worceſter, once a Week—The Mail to leave Providence on Wedneſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Worceſter by 6 in the Evening.—*Returning*, to leave Worceſter on Monday, by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by 6 in the Evening.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it ſhould appear that any other Times for the Arrival and Departure of the Mails would be more convenient and uſeful than thoſe above propoſed, Alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every Hour's Delay in arriving after the Times preſcribed in any Contract, the Contractor to forfeit One Dollar: And for the Non-performance of a Trip, double the Sum which the Value of one Trip ſhall bear to the Value of the whole Number of Trips to be performed.

3. The Contracts to continue in Force until the firſt Day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A NEW Supply of Garden Seeds imported from London, and to be Sold, by CHARLES DUNBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames Street.

ood of Rome, where the ſtatue was executed by
minent artiſt.—It is wiſhed by many that the Di-
of the Library will give it ſhelter within their
hall, rather than expoſe it to the weather. Out
s it will be liable to accident, within it may
a perpetual monument to the memory of the
ious founder of the inſtitution, and a memento
e generoſity of the liberal donor.

ril 11. By the Franklin, arrived laſt Saturday, in
ys from Port-au-Prince, we hear that a day or
efore ſhe ſailed, an engagement took place between
ly of the regular troops, and the mulattoes, not far
Port-au-Prince. A body of the regulars were
ging their quarters. The mulattoes who had re-
d an intimation of their intention, laid an ambuſ-
and under cover of a trench fired upon the cavalry
regulars who were foremoſt. The cavalry charg
m; drove them from their trenches, killing many.
al men of the regulars were killed and wounded.
day laſt arrived in this port the barque Neptune,
Earle, from Calcutta, which ſhe left the 25th of
mber, at which time Lord Cornwallis had marched
Bangalore, preparatory to the re commencement
operations againſt Seringapatam, the capital of
oo's dominions.

e fine new ſhip Preſident, built in the ſtate of
e-Iſland, was ſold at Calcutta, in November laſt,
,0000l. ſterling.

e accounts from India by the Neptune, ſtate that
ilential diſtemper, probably the plague, prevails in
is parts of the country—that Lord Cornwallis has
d Nundydroog by ſtorm; this was a poſt of con-
ble ſtrength—that Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital,
great diſtreſs for proviſions, owing to a long
ght. The Engliſh army is encamped 14 miles
Bangalore. A marauding party of Tippoo's ar-
d taken about 900 bullocks belonging to the
army—that Gurrumcundah, a place in poſſeſſion
ppoo's forces, was beſieged by the Nizam's army;
the Engliſh allies: but they met with great op-
on—that a party of Mahrattas had been defeated
detachment from Tippoo's forces—that Tippoo
ecently put to death great numbers of Engliſh
ative priſoners in a moſt ſavage manner.

account was received by a paſſenger in the Nep-
of a diſpute between a French and Engliſh frigate
conſequence of which, a broadſide was fired into
rench veſſel, by which a number of men was kill-
The Engliſh frigate was the Thames. This fri-
ad the laſt deſpatches from the Britiſh govern-
in India. Lord Cornwallis had not commenced
ack on Seringapatam; and his operations hither-
ere not conſidered in a very important point of

NEW-YORK, April 13.

are juſt informed, that the Preſident by and
the advice of the Senate has appointed GENERAL
THONY WAYNE Commander in Chief of the
n Army, in the place of General St. Clair, who
ſigned that command.

. St. Clair ſtill holds the place of Governor of
ſtern Territory, but if young Morgan perſe-
in bringing forward the charges he mentions to
in his poſſeſſion, it is a doubt whether the old
l will not alſo be obliged to reſign that Govern-

is young Morgan has many friends among the
s—he is not deficient in abilities, and his ſpirit is
ount to all intimidation, either by court partiali-
or private intrigue.

BOSTON, April. 18.

e the mail, we have received accounts from New-
of an almoſt total ſtagnation of buſineſs there,
to the recent failuers in that city—which, and
menſe ſums—have taken place within theſe few
—Some ſuppoſed to have been worth 100,000l.
hong the number.—In many points of view this
nation muſt be conſidered as extremely melancho-
Confidence has fled from the Exchange, and bane-
rancy taken its palce. The effects are to be dread-
hatever apparent pleaſure the event may give to
deſcriptions of people.

PROVIDENCE, April 21.

the annual Town-Meeting held here on Wed-
laſt, the following Gentlemen were choſen to
ſent this Town in General Aſſembly, viz, Wel-
Arnold, Eſqs; Mr. Charles Lippitt, Robert New-
Eſq; and Mr. Nicholas Eaſton.

NEWPORT, April 23.

a legal Town-Meeting held at Newport, April
ſt, the following Perſons were elected Repreſen-
to ſet in General Aſſembly:

rge Champlin, Robert N. Auchmuty, Edward
ons, John Topham, Daniel Rogers, Eſquires,
r. Chriſtopher Fowler.

d Unanimouſly, That the Thanks of the Town
en to Francis Brinley and Peleg Clarke, Eſquires,
ir paſt Services as the Repreſentatives of this
in General Aſſembly.

JONATHAN ALMY, Clerk, pro. Tem.

---

hear that Col. Morgan, of Virginia, General
, of Maſſachuſetts, General Wilkinſon, of Ken-
and Colonel Willet, of New-York, will be ap-
Brigadier-Generals.

the 5th inſtant the Preſident of the United States,
d the Bill for the Apportionment of Repreſenta-
mong the ſeveral States, with Objections, to the
of Repreſentatives, from whence it originated.

Major ZEIGLER, of the 1ſt U. S. Regiment, we hear, has reſigned.

DIED]—At Charleſtown, Mr. OLIVER HAZARD, in the 83d Year of his Age.

—At South Kingſtown, Mr. NATHAN GARDNER, ſen. in an advanced Age.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE Farmer once more preſents his remarks on the Correſpondent's learned attempts to ingratiate himſelf in the view of the public—juſt to let the gentleman know, that he underſtands both the mettle and temper of his tools, and the ground he hath to combat on; it being the ground of truth, without any regard to the rules of grammer, as we farmers are not much acquainted with it.—The Correſpondent aſſerts that the Farmer appears very ſorry the Correſpondent ſhould ſet forth ſuch an untruth, as he ſays is contained in his aſſertion reſpecting the high price of butchers meat.—The Farmer never mentioned the butchers meat, in reply to what was ſaid, but only that beef and mutton was of more ſubſtance than fiſh; and as to what he had in view I care not, it was what he wrote that was replied to.—and to the known modes of pettifogging, wherein he might think to ſet forth his ſkill in language, I never knew a country farmer to bear that title, it only pertains to half-learned lawyers and town-troublers (they are ſtiled ignorant, in the dictionary, without law or conſcience.)—The Correſpondent ſays—Had he not proclaimed himſelf a Farmer, the judicious obſerver might have ſuppoſed him at work with the cleaver—as though he thought the Farmer was mad—his writing does not ſhow it ſo plain as Mr. Correſpondent's doth, for he ſnaps and ſnarles at every thing that comes to hand; even at the ghoſt of £. 100,000 of well executed paper whack, which I never trouble myſelf about, for I think it a ſuitable companion for the Correſpondent, for it ſays one thing and means another—And as to his aſſes ears, I never knew or heard of any but what proceeded from the head of an aſs, and he may mount his as high as he pleaſes.

A FARMER.

Portſmouth, April 10, 1792.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Diſtrict of Newport, April 21.

ENTERED.	*from*
Sloop Peggy, Lawton,	Providence
Schooner Charming Sally, Corkran,	Havanna
Sloop Dove, Reed,	Philadelphia
—— Neptune, Collins,	Havanna
—— Betſy, Sheffield,	New-York
Ship Mary, Gardiner,	Turks-Iſland
Sloop Polly, Short,	Stonington
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Good-Intent, Atwater,	Antigua
Schooner Peace and Plenty, Preſtory,	Taunton
Sloop Ranger, Briggs,	Little-Eggharbour
—— Clementina, Weſtcot,	Providence
—— Peggy, Lawton,	New York
—— Induſtry, Wood,	St. Croix
—— Nancy, Allen,	Albany

James Center

Informs the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has received a freſh Aſſortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

Plain and ſcented Hair-powder

—hard and ſoft Pomatum of the beſt Kind; Down Puffs and Boxes, Silk Ditto with Bags; white Almond Waſhball ſcented, common Ditto; Court-plaſter; Delinehoe's ſmelling Bottles; Eſſence of Lavender and Bergamot in ſmall Viols.

Alſo, Razors in Caſes; ſhaving Boxes; Ivory and Horn Combs of all Kinds; craping and curling Irons; Teeth Bruſhes, Comb and Shaving Ditto; Bailey's Patent Shoe-blacking; Hair Ribbon of the firſt Quality; Silk Purſes; Hones and Hair Rolers; Shaving Soap and Bears Greaſe.

He has likewiſe on Hand,

Nankeen Waiſtcoat Patterns; Oil Cloth Umbrellas and Oil Caps for Bathing; mens' beſt Beaver Gloves, Bamboo Sticks, and an Aſſortment of faſhionable Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys.

Newport, April 20, 1792.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. JOHN ANDREWS, to the Houſe of Mrs. LILLIBRIDGE, adjoining to Mrs. MILLER, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low priced Ditto,
Baizes,
Iriſh Linens,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Callicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Black Everlaſting,
Shalloons,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Tabarets,
Calimanco,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchaſter Goods,
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, April 21, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.	Deduction,		5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PEIRCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, in the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

WANTED,

AS a HOUSE-MAID in a ſmall Family, a white Perſon, whoſe Actions (not Words) will recommend her Steadineſs and demonſtrate her Virtue:—Such a One, by applying to the Printer, may hear of a good Place, and receive 3*s*. Caſh, per Week.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 30, 1792

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the firſt Day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Poſt-Roads in MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE-ISLAND.

1. From Boſton to Taunton, once a Week—The Mail to leave Boſton on Thurſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.—*Returning*, to leave Taunton on Tueſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive in Boſton by 4 in the Afternoon.

2. From Taunton through Warren and Briſtol to Newport once a Week. The Mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at Newport on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave Newport on Monday by 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

3. From Taunton to New-Bedford, once a Week—The Mail to leave Taunton on Thurſday, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrive at New-Bedford on Friday by Noon.—*Returning*, to leave New-Bedford on Monday by 9 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Taunton by 5 in the Afternoon.

4. Perſons offering Propoſals for carrying theſe Mails (No. 1, 2, 3,) will be pleaſed to ſtate the Terms on which they will carry the Mail from Boſton, through Taunton to Newport—and the Mail from Boſton through Taunton to New-Bedford, and back to Boſton, at the Times abovementioned.

5. From Providence to Worceſter, once a Week—The Mail to leave Providence on Wedneſday by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Worceſter by 6 in the Evening.——*Returning*, to leave Worceſter on Monday, by 6 o'Clock in the Morning, and arrive at Providence by 6 in the Evening.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it ſhould appear that any other Times for the Arrival and Departure of the Mails would be more convenient and uſeful than thoſe above propoſed, Alterations may accordingly be made.

2. For every Hour's Delay in arriving after the Times preſcribed in any Contract, the Contractor to forfeit One Dollar: And for the Non-performance of a Trip, double the Sum which the Value of one Trip ſhall bear to the Value of the whole Number of Trips to be performed.

3. The Contracts to continue in Force until the firſt Day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A NEW Supply of Garden Seeds imported from London, and to be Sold, by CHARLES DUNBAR, at his Shop the Corner of the Old Church Lane, Thames ſtreet.

THE WINGS OF LOVE.

LOVE often flies—whence ſprung his wings!
The boy was born with no ſuch things;
For Innocence would never rove,
And wings were needleſs then for Love,
Nor did they ſhoot as up he grew,
Fond Infancy is pure and true;
And ſtill unfledg'd he reach'd the age,
When gentle ſighs the heart engage;
For Conſtancy will ever prove,
The ſiſter-fair of youthful Love,
But ſoon as e'er, one balmy kiſs
From Chloe's lip had ſeal'd his bliſs,
And taught his little heart to leap,
The callow points begin to peep.
Another kiſs—the callow points
To pinious ſprout with downy joints.
Kiſs follows kiſs—two days, 'tis ſaid,
Full plumage o'er the pinions ſpread.
In fine, he talk'd, and woo'd ſo well,
He gain'd much more than I ſhall tell;
Soon as his power the Urchin knew,
He proudly clapt his wings and flew,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
About 100 Barrels of Monhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fiſh Barrels,

Alſo two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a Row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported

Any Perſon wanting a Moſes Boat from 12 to 21 Feet will be furniſhed at the ſhorteſt Notice.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

Francis Wright's

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

SNUFF.

THE Subſcriber having eſtabliſhed his Manufactory, would inform the Public that he has opened ſtore, No 13. Butler's Row, Boſton, where he now as ready for Sale Snuff, Pigtail, and Black Roll Tobacco, which he will warrant to be equal in Quality, nd on Terms equally advantageous to the Purchaſer s can be obtained at any other Manufactory in the Commonwealth, and a reaſonable Credit will be given.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Commands may depend on receiving Snuff and Tobacco of the very firſt Quality, and in any Caſe where either of the abovementioned Articles ſhould not prove ſatisfactory as to Quality it may be exchanged, or the Money will be returned. Letters addreſſed as above, and delivered to the Care of Mr Dexter Brown, Waggoner, or by Poſt, will come ſafe to Hand, and receive particular Attention. The ſmalleſt Favour, in the Line of his Profeſſion will be duly acknowledged, by the Public's Moſt Obedient,

And very humble Servant,
FRANCIS WRIGHT.

N. B. Goods of all Kinds taken in, and ſold on a reaſonable Commiſſion.

Boſton, March 26, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

A general Aſſortment of FALL GOODS,

Juſt received by the laſt Ships, via New-York, and now ſelling,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and ſundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

Newport, November 17, 1791.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either for the Newport Herald, or otherwiſe, are once more called upon to diſcharge the ſame within one Month from this Date, with Samuel Fowler, Eſq; with whom their reſpective Bills are lodged. Thoſe who do not comply may depend upon having their Accounts put into the Hands of an Attorney.

PETER EDES.

Newport, April 7, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of PHARAOH HAZARD (late a Soldier in Colonel Greene's Regiment) deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in; and thoſe indebted ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment to

SAMUEL PERRY, Adminiſtrator.

South-Kingſtown, April 11, 1792.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Jeremiah Whaley, of South-Kingſtown, are hereby notified to appear at the next General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wedneſday in may next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Two Years wherein to pay his Debts, ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church:

CLASS E.

SCHEME;

To conſiſt of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		3		900
First drawn, if blank,	32			32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,	16			144
laſt drawn, if blank,	24			24
				1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to whole Prize drawn againſt its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to the Prize drawn againſt its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn on the 10th Day of May without any reſerve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN, } Managers.

Newport, March 1, 1792.

Narraganſet St. Paul's Church

LOTTERY

THE Honorable General Aſſembly at their laſt Seſſions having granted Permiſſion to the Congregation of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH in Narraganſet, to raiſe the Sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars by Lottery, to be appropriated towards Repairing ſaid CHURCH:—The Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bond to the General Treaſurer for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt, offer to the Public the following

SCHEME.

CLASS FIRST.

			Dollars.
2000 Tickets at One Dollar each,			2000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,			250
			1750
1 Prize of	200 Dollars is		200 Dollars.
1	100		100
2 Prizes of	50	are	100
3	25		75
5	15		75
7	10		70
12	5		60
25	4		100
60	2		120
566	1½		850
682 Prizes.			1750
1318 Blanks.			

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize.

CLASS SECOND.

			Dollars.
2000 Tickets at 1 Dollar each			3000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,			375
			2625
1 Prize of	300 Dollars is		300 Dollars.
1	100		100
2 Prizes of	50	are	100
5	20		100
15	10		150
25	5		125
40	4		160
200	3		600
396	2¼		990
685 Prizes.			2625
1315 Blanks.			

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize.

N. B. The 1¼ Dollar Prizes to be paid with Tickets in the Second Claſs.

Deduction in the Firſt Claſs, 250 Dollars
Ditto 2d Claſs, 375
Total Gain 625

The Purpoſe for which this Lottery is eſtabliſhed, being generally approved of, and the above SCHEME calculated for the Benefit of Adventurers, and there being but few Tickets, that the Managers reaſonably expect to meet with ſuch Encouragement from the Public, as will enable them to draw the Firſt Claſs at a very early Period.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE BROWN,
SILVESTER GARDNER,
ROWLAND BROWN,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, } Managers.

☞ TICKETS may be had of the Managers.—Alſo, at Newport, of Meſſrs. THOMAS WICKHAM, EDWARD MUMFORD, and JOHN FAXON.

South-Kingſtown, March 14, 1792.

THE WINGS OF LOVE.

LOVE often flies—whence ſprung his wings!
The boy was born with no ſuch things;
For Innocence would never rove,
And wings were needleſs then for Love,
Nor did they ſhoot as up he grew,
Fond Infancy is pure and true;
And ſtill unfledg'd he reach'd the age,
When gentle ſighs the heart engage;
For Conſtancy will ever prove,
The ſiſter-pair of youthful Love,
But ſoon as e'er, one balmy kiſs
From Chloe's lip had ſeal'd his bliſs,
And taught his little heart to leap,
The callow points begin to peep.
Another kiſs—the callow points
To pinious ſprout with downy joints.
Kiſs follows kiſs—two days, 'tis ſaid,
Full plumage o'er the pinions ſpread.
In fine, he talk'd, and woo'd ſo well,
He gain'd much more than I ſhall tell;
Soon as his power the Urchin knew,
He proudly clapt his wings and flew,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
About 100 Barrels of Munhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fiſh Barrels,

Alſo two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a Row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

Any Perſon wanting a Moſes Boat from 12 to 21 Feet will be furniſhed at the ſhorteſt Notice.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Newport, April 9, 1792.

Francis Wright's

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

SNUFF.

THE Subſcriber having eſtabliſhed his Manufactory, would inform the Public that he has opened ſtore, No 13. Butler's Row, Boſton, where he now is ready for Sale Snuff, Pigtail, and Black Roll Tobacco, which he will warrant to be equal in Quality, and on Terms equally advantageous to the Purchaſers can be obtained at any other Manufactory in the Commonwealth, and a reaſonable Credit will be given.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Commands may depend on receiving Snuff and Tobacco of the very firſt Quality, and in any Caſe where either of the abovementioned Articles ſhould not prove ſatisfactory as to Quality it may be exchanged, or the Money will be returned. Letters addreſſed as above, and delivered to the Care of Mr. Dexter Brown, Waggoner, or by Poſt, will come ſafe to Hand, and receive particular Attention. The ſmalleſt Favour, in the Line of his Profeſſion will be duly acknowledged, by the Public's Moſt Obedient,

And very humble Servant,
FRANCIS WRIGHT.

N. B. Goods of all Kinds taken in, and ſold on a reaſonable Commiſſion.

Boſton, March 26, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

A general Aſſortment of FALL GOODS,

Juſt received by the laſt Ships, via New-York, and now ſelling,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.

N. B. TOW CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and ſundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

Newport, November 17, 1791.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either for the Newport Herald, or otherwiſe, are once more called upon to diſcharge the ſame within one Month from this Date, with Samuel Fowler, Eſq; with whom their reſpective Bills are lodged. Thoſe who do not comply may depend upon having their Accounts put into the Hands of an Attorney.

PETER EDES.

Newport, April 7, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of PHARAOH HAZARD (late a Soldier in Colonel Greene's Regiment) deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in; and thoſe indebted ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment to

SAMUEL PERRY, Adminiſtrator.

South-Kingſtown, April 11, 1792.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

March 19, 1792.

THE Creditors of Jeremiah Whaley, of South-Kingſtown, are hereby notified to appear at the next General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the Firſt Wedneſday in may next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of his Petition to be allowed Two Years wherein to pay his Debts, ſhould not be granted.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,
HENRY WARD, Ser'ry.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church:

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To conſiſt of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

			Dollars.		Dollars.
	1	of	200	is	200
	2		50	are	100
	2		25		50
	5		10		50
	20		5		100
	300		3		900
First drawn, if blank,	32				32
Firſt drawn after each hundred, if blank,	16				144
aſt drawn, if blank,	24				24
					1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn againſt its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn againſt its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn on the 10th Day of May without any reſerve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, March 1, 1792.

Narraganſet St. Paul's Church

LOTTERY

THE Honorable General Aſſembly at their laſt Seſſions having granted Permiſſion to the Congregation of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH in Narraganſet, to raiſe the Sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars by Lottery, to be appropriated towards Repairing ſaid CHURCH:—The Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bond to the General Treaſurer for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt, offer to the Public the following

SCHEME.

CLASS FIRST.

		Dollars.
2000 Tickets at One Dollar each,		2000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,		250
		1750
1 Prize of	200 Dollars is	200 Dollars.
1	100	100
2 Prizes of	50 are	100
3	25	75
5	15	75
7	10	70
12	5	60
25	4	100
60	2	120
566	1½	850
682 Prizes.		1750
1318 Blanks.		

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize.

N. B. The 1¼ Dollar Prizes to be paid with Tickets in the Second Claſs.

CLASS SECOND.

		Dollars.
2000 Tickets at 1 Dollar each		3000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,		375
		2625
1 Prize of	300 Dollars is	300 Dollars.
1	100	100
2 Prizes of	50 are	100
5	20	100
15	10	150
25	5	125
40	4	160
200	3	600
396	2½	990
685 Prizes.		2625
1315 Blanks.		

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize.

Deduction in the Firſt Claſs, 250 Dollars
Ditto 2d Claſs, 375
Total Gain 625

The Purpoſe for which this Lottery is eſtabliſhed, being generally approved of, and the above SCHEME calculated for the Benefit of Adventurers, and there being but few Tickets, that the Managers reaſonably expect to meet with ſuch Encouragement from the Public, as will enable them to draw the Firſt Claſs at a very early Period.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE BROWN,
SILVESTER GARDNER,
ROWLAND BROWN,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER,
} Managers.

☞ TICKETS may be had of the Managers.—Alſo, at Newport, of Meſſrs. THOMAS WICKHAM, EDWARD MUMFORD, and JOHN FAXON.

South-Kingſtown, March 14, 1792.